

Vote Sept. 11
Register Sept. 12

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THIS PAPER CONTAINS OF
SECTIONS: SECTION ONE *

PRICE TWO CENTS IN CHICAGO. MAILING
AND SUBSCRIPTIONS: THREE CENTS.

FLAMING TOWNS

LIGHT HUN RETREAT; ALLIES GAIN 6 MILES

MAYOR LAX; U.S. TOOK DRAFT JOB AWAY FROM HIM

Ignored in Naming
of Boards Because
of Lethargy.

Seventh of a series of articles on
Mayor Thompson's war record, set
forth as of vital interest now to the
citizens who are to select a nominee
in United States senator.

BY ARTHUR M. EVANS.

Mayor Thompson's lethargy towards
the war—his "unhappy war," as
Lester Thompson & Co. called it at
City Hall No. 3, according to the
city hall—was again manifest when
the United States called on him to
select the national army. When
the military draft registration was
made in his charge the mayor dis-
played such a lukewarm attitude that
the government later ignored him in
making the exemption boards.

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MAYOR THOMPSON'S WAR RECORD—NO. 5

THOMPSON AND THE NEGRO VOTE.

(Copyright, 1918, by John W. McPherson.)



In France the Negro Soldiers Are Fighting for Freedom.



In Illinois the Negro Voters Can Back Them Up by Regulating Thompsonism.

LATE BULLETINS

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—Insurgents have captured Nishni-Novgorod, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Russian Westphalian Gazette of Essen. The town was partly destroyed and the soviet troops were forced to retire to the southwest.

[Nishni-Novgorod, capital of the government of the same name, is on the right bank of the Volga river, 285 miles east northeast of Moscow. The last census—1897—gave the population of the city as 95,000.]

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The military commander in the district of Altona, Prussia, has issued a proclamation warning the populace against damaging the railroads and thus exposing military transports to danger. The proclamation threatens the death sentence upon persons guilty of disobeying the order.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 6.—The death of Prince Ferdinand of Salm-Hohensolms-Lich is announced today by the German newspapers. He was killed on the battlefield last Sunday while in command of an infantry battalion. He was born at Weimar, Germany, in 1886.

SWAN SONG IS THE FEATURE TONIGHT IN DRY CABARETS

The all night cabarets, which have been able to keep open all night because they require no liquor license, will have their farewell party tonight. The ordinance closing such establishments at the stroke of midnight goes into effect tomorrow night at midnight. So tonight is the last "all night" for such police problems as the "Canary Cottage," the "Pekin," and the "Arsenal."

The management of the "Pekin" has put up a sign announcing that upon the enforcement of the new ordinance it will be turned into a "wet cabaret." So far as is known no license has been obtained.

Evanson Woman Hears
of Son's Injury in Battle

Mrs. Harry Evanson, 1233 Michigan avenue, Evanston, received notification from the British war office yesterday that her son, Harry Evanson Jr., had been slightly wounded in action.

ENEMY IN FEAR OF PROPAGANDA

Von Hindenburg Seeks to
Head Off Dangers
of Uprising.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg has issued a proclamation to the German people, declaring that the enemy, in addition to the armed offensive, is conducting an offensive by printed matter containing "most insane rumors," which are distributed in Switzerland, Holland, and Denmark, from which countries they are spread throughout the whole of Germany.

The field marshal warns the people "to be unanimous against this enemy." The manifesto is published prominently in all the German newspapers. It begins:

"We are engaged in a severe battle with our enemies. If numerical superiority alone were to guarantee victory, then Germany would long since have lain crushed to the ground. The enemy knows, however, that Germany and her allies are not to be vanquished by arms alone."

Not to be Lightly Treated.

The proclamation says that along with the battle against the German army the enemy is waging war against the German spirit.

"We should not treat lightly this plan of the enemy," he says.

HAYWOOD AND HIS 92 PALS ARE OFF TO PRISON

"Big Bill" Haywood, leader of the I. W. W. syndicalists, and his ninety-two fellow convicts were taken from their cells in the county jail at 9:30 o'clock last night and placed on board a special train which departed an hour later over the Rock Island route for the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where they will serve the sentences imposed by Judge Landis.

There is little chance of trouble occurring on the trip as sixty federal and city detectives are on board the train as guards. United States Marshal John J. Bradley is in charge of the men.

The transfer from the jail to the Lake street station was made with such secrecy that there was little opportunity for demonstration on the part of the public or friends of the convicts. The trip to the station was made in ten police patrol vans, under guard of fifty-two uniformed and plain clothes men.

The presence of so many policemen attracted a crowd of several hundred. They were silent as the vans were emptied of the prisoners, handcuffed in pairs. Haywood and his companions were also silent.

THE WEATHER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1918.

BOMB PLANTER UNDER ARREST, HOYNE ASSERTS

Declares Harry Wilson, New Suspect, Is Guilty.

"My men have captured the man who bombed the federal building. He is Harry Wilson, a new figure in the case."

This flat statement came from State's Attorney Hoyne last night. Wilson's arrest followed a raid on the flat of Nina Van Zant Spies, 31 South Morgan street, widow of August Spies, hanged in connection with the Haymarket riot.

Mr. Hoyne declared witnesses had seen Wilson at the government building carrying a heavy bundle less than 10 minutes before the explosion and that at the time of his capture he was at South Clark and West Adams streets, less than 100 feet away. Harry Wilson is distinct from "Shorty" Wilson, upon whom the police have been endeavoring to fix the deed.

Brown Coat in Flat.

In the flat where Harry Wilson was found was a brown coat, matching the description of that worn by the bomb suspect as described by the witnesses yesterday. Wilson is known as an expert with explosives and as a bomb maker. Federal agents were also on his trail, arriving at the flat just as he was being taken away.

Mr. Hoyne's statement that he believed Harry Wilson, rather than "Shorty" Wilson, to be the man who placed the bomb indicated for the first time that all the authorities were not working in close cooperation on the big explosion inquiry. It was the first indication that the prosecutor is conducting an independent search for the bomb plot people.

Evidence from I. W. W.

"My evidence comes direct from an I. W. W. source," Mr. Hoyne said. "I have every confidence in the witnesses we have examined in connection with Harry Wilson's arrest. I was warned months ago by the late Chief of Police Schuetzler that Wilson was a bomb maker. This man was seen a few minutes before the explosion going toward the building. Another reliable witness says he saw Wilson deposit the bundle near the radiator on the Adams street side of the corridor."

Twenty-nine of these were engaged twice.

Record New Successes.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 6, noon.—[By the Associated Press.]—Substantial advances again are reported all along the southern part of the line.

The Australians have crossed the Somme on a wide front south of Peronne and, after overcoming heavy opposition, have driven into the territory the enemy was holding. The enemy also has been driven back from east and northeast of Peronne.

Over the whole area from which the Germans are retreating on this large section of the front many fires are raging and numerous explosions have been heard.

Entire Towns Affected.
Whole villages are aflame between the points to which the British have reached and the Hindenburg line. Here and in the northern areas the Germans are burning vast quantities of war materials which they have not had time to save, as the British are pushing them too hard.

Along the whole front from the southern extremity to the Bapaume-Cambrai road the enemy artillery is gradually being withdrawn, indicating that the Germans are making strenuous efforts to get their guns back of the Hindenburg defenses before the British catch up with them.

Occupied Meuse River Bridge.
In the Meuse river the British, after sharp fighting, occupied the bridge south of Meuseville and captured more German posts around Havincourt wood. South of Havincourt wood the advance north and south of Ecuquincourt met with heavy resistance. Just east of here the whole town of Fins is aflame, and this resistance probably was offered to give the destruction squads a chance to complete their work.

British posts west of the Canal du Nord, north of Inchy, have been pushed forward, but patrols on the west bank of the canal were heavily fired upon from the east bank. One of the British patrols crawled across a damaged bridge and came upon an enemy outpost asleep. It pounced upon the sleeping Germans and captured three of them.

Fires Raging in North.
In the north, where the British are reported to be making advances, more fires are raging. In many places north of the Somme river the Germans for several hours have been firing down upon the British from the east bank, as if they were trying to make it appear that they are trying to get rid of them.

A number of fires have been reported in the area south of the Bapaume-Armantieres road. There have been three counter attacks against Hill 63 and the surrounding positions. Two of these broke down completely, but during the third, north of the hill, the British were compelled to fall back slightly. Further north the British reached the crest of the important ridge northwest of Wulverghem, but were unable to make further progress for a time because of the heavy enemy machine gun and trench mortar fire.

Still further north after pieces of ground is being regained. The British have reached Cambrai and are pushing on toward Valenciennes. Weak enemy counter attacks south of Flocourt were easily smothered.

GERMAN STAFF MOVES; LATEST HOME A SECRET

GENEVA, Sept. 6.—The German staff, which had been installed at Spa, Belgium, for more than a year and occupied six of the main buildings of the city, was removed Monday. Several hundred officers and employees supervised the removal of all the military archives, including the correspondence and orders of Gen. Ludendorff, Crown Prince Wilhelm, and Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.

Two special trains were required to bear away the huge volume of documents, which were heavily guarded. The destination of the train is unknown.

Hsu Shih Chang Chosen New President of China

PEKING, Sept. 6.—Hsu Shih Chang, former president of the privy council, has been elected president of the Chinese republic by a large majority. Hsu Shih Chang became prominent during the latter days of the Chinese monarchy. He was one of the leading statesmen who conducted the negotiations preliminary to the settlement of the relations between Japan, Russia, and China as the result of the Russo-Japanese war.

Rivers McNeill Critically Ill in His Evanston Home

Rivers McNeill, collector of the port of Chicago, is critically ill at his Evanston home. Major avenue in front of the McNeill home has been barricaded off to prevent noise.

PERSHING'S MEN INCREASE GRIP ON THE AISNE

Heavy Shelling Indicates Foe May Make Temporary Stand.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ALONG THE AISNE, Sept. 6, 11 a. m.—[By the Associated Press.]—The American line on the Aisne front extended this forenoon through Revillon and across (deleted) and then south-easterly to the line held by the French. The latter had not yet left their positions westward from Reims.

There are indications of another temporary stabilization of the line. The Americans progressed during the night and this forenoon until the main line was just in front of the Aisne positions, and the American patrols were in contact with those of the Germans in the wooded slopes.

The Germans appear to have established themselves in force along the Aisne to the Chemin Des Dames and there is little doubt that they will contest from there the advance of both the French and the Americans.

Use Heavy Artillery.
One indication that the Germans intend to delay their departure from the Aisne to the Chemin Des Dames is supplied by their putting into action again their long range naval piece. Shells from this gun fell during the night upon flames and its environs.

The character of the fighting since yesterday has not changed. The machine gun nests were found perhaps somewhat more numerous and the artillery action at times was a bit heavier. But concentrated defensive action was still lacking.

The Americans are now in positions in the woods and hills just south of the Aisne.

FIRE ALONG THE AISNE.
AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 6.—[By Reuters.]—The Germans are across the River Aisne and this time they made no attempt to veil their retirement or even exact ordinary penalties for the advance of the Americans. The opposition which they put up between the Vesle and Aisne rivers was of the softest character.

The Aisne region was illuminated last night by the stars and villages set afire by the Germans to create their final retirement from this part of their captured territory.

The machine guns left behind to check the American advance were quite inadequate even to slow up the pace at which the Americans were going and the shelling of the roads along which they were marching and the villages through which they were passing was without any apparent plan. Further east the French are up against stiffer resistance, but the Americans everywhere have gained the crest of the hills.

ALLIED TROOPS DEFEAT GERMANS IN NORTH RUSSIA

LONDON, Sept. 6.—A British official communication dealing with the operations of the allied forces in the region around Archangel, Russia, says: "After further severe hand to hand fighting with an enemy force led by the Germans, the allied troops occupied Ouzerska yesterday. Prisoners to the number of 150 were captured and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy."

The allied casualties were slight.

U. S. Refugees Reach Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6.—The American refugees on a ship of the Red Cross arrived at Haparanda yesterday after an uneventful trip through Finland. The Italian military mission accompanied the Americans.

Chicago Sergeant Cited for American War Cross

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Supply Sergeant Jan Janowski, infantry, who gave his mail address as Walter Kazski, 4824 Fulton street, Chicago, has been cited for the distinguished service cross by Gen. John J. Pershing. "Near Fins," says the citation, "on July 1 he entered a dugout, killed two, and captured three of the enemy single handed."

GRAND JURY UTTERANCE.
Frank Kottel was held to the grand jury by United States Commissioner Lewis F. Allen yesterday on a charge of violating the espionage act. While in Lincoln, Ill., Kottel is said to have said: "When the American army moves the Germans they will be eaten up."

HAMMERING THE HUN AS TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS AND ON THE MAP

BRITISH REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The night report from Field Marshal Haig says:

On the southern portion of the battle front our progress continues in close touch with the French army on our right. South of Peronne we already are nearly seven miles east of the Somme and advancing on the general line of Manchy-Lesage, Vraignes, and Tincourt, all of which places are in our hands.

The resistance of the enemy's counter-attacking troops, who had attempted to delay our advance, has been rapidly overcome and a number of prisoners have been taken in this sector.

South of the Cologne river on the high ground about Nurla the enemy has contested our advance with greater stubbornness. Sharp fighting occurred about this village and around Ecuquincourt, in the valley north of it. Both these villages now are in possession of our troops.

Pressing forward beyond this line we have captured Longuevilles and Liercourt and are approaching Metz-En-Centre and the southern portion of the Havincourt wood. A number of prisoners have been taken on this part of the battle front.

North of La Bassée canal local fighting has taken place west of La Bassée and east of Bas-St. Maur. We captured several prisoners in the latter locality. Our line has been advanced slightly opposite Erquinghem and southeast of Ypres.

EARLY REPORT.

Yesterday our troops forced crossings of the Somme south of Peronne in the face of the vigorous resistance of the enemy's rear guards on the east bank of the river. The villages of St. Christ-Briest and Le Monis-Bruntel were captured, with a number of prisoners, and our troops, pressing forward astride the Aisne-St. Quentin road, have reached Athies and Mons-En-Chaussée.

East of Peronne we have taken Douing and have made important progress on the high ground between Peronne and Nurla. We hold Bussu and are close to Templeux-Le-Fosse, Nurla, and Ecuquincourt. Sharp fighting took place last night on this line.

On the Lys front ground was gained by our troops during the night west of La Bassée and an attack upon one of our new posts in this locality was successfully beaten off.

As the result of their continued progress yesterday and last night our troops are established in portions of the old German front line east of Neuve Chapelle and the old British front line in the Fauquissart sector is again held by us.

By successful attack carried out yesterday evening English troops advanced on the line northwest of Armentieres, capturing several prisoners.

FRENCH REPORT

PARIS, Sept. 6.—The war office statement tonight says:

On the whole of the front between the Somme and the Aisne the advance of our troops has not slackened during the day, in spite of the efforts of the Germans to stem it, particularly to the north of the Aisne.

We hold Ham and Chanay. To the east of the Canal du Nord we have brought our front on a line running past Lanchy, the forest of Villers-St. Christophe, Estouilly, east of Ham, Bruchy, Villers-la-Ville, Ugnay-Gay, Viry, Mourenil, and northeast of Chanay.

Since yesterday our troops have made progress in several places to a depth of ten kilometers.

To the north of the Aisne we have occupied the Bassée forest of Concy up to Petit Baris. The Germans were compelled to abandon in the forest materials and considerable munitions depots.

Further to the right we hold the outskirts of Frennes, Quincy-Bassée, Liézy, west of Vauxaillon, and the Laffaux farm.

We have recaptured our old trenches on the whole of the front to the north of the Aisne. South of the Aisne the



Americans have made further progress in the region of Villers-en-Prayeres and Revillon.

EARLY REPORT.

In the course of the night we continued to advance on the entire front between the Somme and the Vesle. Our troops continued to cross the Somme in the region of Epenancourt and further south pushed forward at several points as far as the road from Ham to Peronne. South of Ham the French occupied Le Plessis-Patte-D'Oie, and Berlaincourt and passed beyond Givry, Baillole-Croixgny, and Abbeccourt.

North of the Aisne we attained the approaches to Sinceny and the plateau north of Landricourt. South of the Aisne we are along the Vauxaillon ravine.

AMERICAN REPORT

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Gen. Pershing's communiqué for today says: Headquarters American expeditionary forces, Sept. 6.

Section A—North of the Vesle our troops have taken the villages of Longueval, Merval, and Glennes and have reached the line Villers-Arcy, Villers-en-Prayeres, Revillon. Our patrols are on the south bank of the Aisne canal. Elsewhere the day passed without incident.

EARLY REPORT.

Headquarters American expeditionary forces, Sept. 5. Section A—Our troops, continuing their advance in cooperation with the French, have crossed the plateau north of the Vesle and have reached the crest of the slopes leading to the valley of the Aisne. There is nothing of importance to report from the other sectors occupied by our troops.

GERMAN REPORT

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 6.—The war office statement tonight says: The day passed quietly along the battle front. There were minor engage-

ments in the areas fronting our positions.

EARLY REPORT.

Enemy reconnoitering detachments which were feeling their way forward between Ypres and La Bassée and which broke forward north of Lens under strong outbursts of fire were repulsed. During the evening Hessian troops drove back several enemy attacks between Ploegsteert and Armentieres. In these operations they took more than 100 prisoners. There was a successful thrust into British trenches near Hallin.

In front of our new positions vigorous infantry engagements developed on the Bapaume-Cambrai road, at the Havincourt wood and on the heights of the Tortille sector. Strong attacks which the enemy carried out from the Neu-

ville-Manancourt-Moislain line were repulsed.

From Peronne and over the Somme the enemy yesterday only hesitatingly followed our rear guards. Between the Somme and the Oise he crossed after them more keenly and in the evening he stood west of the Ham-Chauny line. Also between the Oise and the Aisne the freeing of ourselves from the enemy was completed according to plan. Our posts stand in fighting contact with him on the Amigny-Baris-Laffaux-Condé line.

East of Soissons the enemy has followed us across the Vesle. Our infantry detachments and artillery, which held him up for a long time, have inflicted losses upon him. On the northeast of Fismes strong American attacks were repulsed.

AMERICAN ARMY MAY STRIKE AT MIHEL SALIENT

New Blow Expected at Any Time That Foch Decides.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—The hour when Gen. Pershing's army will be thrown into the battle is rapidly approaching, in the opinion of many officers and officials at the war department.

Developments today indicated to these observers that the German withdrawal was nearing the point when Marshal Foch would make use of every available weapon to prevent the enemy from making a stand in his old positions along the Hindenburg line.

Reports from the front indicated that the Germans were accelerating their withdrawal along a wide front. The fact that the British already have broken across the old line on the Douai-Cambrai front is regarded as the spur that is impelling the Germans to rush the last stage of their withdrawal.

Will Prevent French Fight.

There is no doubt among observers here that Marshal Foch has mapped out a plan by which he hopes to prevent the enemy from settling into his old lines. It is argued that if the enemy attempts to hold the Hindenburg line, a new attack, far to the south and east of the present battle area, would compel him also to rush reserves to that front, and it is in such an attack that many officials are confident that Gen. Pershing's army will be employed.

It is noted here that no effort has been made by Marshal Foch to extend the action to the front east of Reims. The sector between that place and Verdun has been quiet. Many officers think an attack may be launched there with the object of turning the whole German line northward and that probably a simultaneous attack would be delivered beyond Verdun.

May Strike St. Mihiel.

The St. Mihiel salient might offer a chance for Foch's favorite pincher tactics, some officers think. There are indications that this front is held by Americans, with the exception of the defenses of Verdun itself and the lines southeast of that city.

If Gen. Pershing should strike suddenly toward Metz and meet with any success it is thought the enemy might be forced to evacuate the whole St. Mihiel bend.

John R. Mott Will Head "Y" \$170,500,000 Drive

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—John R. Mott, chairman of the war work council of the Y. M. C. A., at a meeting here today of representatives of the seven war work organizations which are to conduct a drive to raise \$170,500,000 during the week of Nov. 11-13, was elected director-general of the campaign. Cleveland H. Dodge was chosen treasurer.



Keep In Step With The Band

THE American business man should make it his business to look prosperous, feel cheerful and be optimistic. While our boys are marching to Berlin, every man over here should throw his shoulders back and his head up—and keep in step with the band.

There's no reason why you should look "seedy" just because it's necessary to save—there's a better way to economize than showing it in your appearance.

There's no necessity for wearing last year's hat when you can buy this season's style—any hat in my stores—for \$2.85. I have all the conventional shapes and colors that the conservative hatter carries—and something different for the young fellow who wants something new.

From fur to finish, from hat-band to sweat-band—they're good enough for anybody—and they are all one price.

One Price \$2.85

Truly Warner

25 S. Dearborn St. 103 W. Madison St.

STORES OPEN EVENINGS

BROWNING KING & CO.

133 S. State St. Just North of Adams

Our Guarantee Is Your Protection

Our New Fall SUITS and Overcoats

\$20 \$25 \$30



Soft Hats for Fall

All Well Known Makes \$4-\$5-\$6-\$7

BOYS SUITS

Special School Suits \$9.75

Boys' School Blouses 69c

\$100 values at \$69c

BROWNING KING & CO.

SPEED OF SHOWS G MORALE

Some Captives Victory Is Peace

BY PHILIP

WAR CORRESPONDENT

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AERIAL POSTMAN

Pilot Max Miller Greeted at Grant Park by His Superintendent at the End of the First New York-Chicago Mail Flight.



Supt. B. B. Lipsner. Pilot Max Miller

FIRST AIR MAIL FROM NEW YORK TAKES 23 HOURS

Pathfinder Lands at the War Exposition Last Evening.

The first aerial mail between New York and Chicago was delivered at Grant park at 7:04 o'clock last night by Pilot Max Miller of the United States airmail service. He made the trip from New York in twenty-three hours.

Pilot Edward V. Gardner, who was expected to arrive two hours later, was forced to make a landing in Indiana and will not reach Chicago until this morning.

The spanning of a thousand miles between the two largest cities in America with an aerial mail route was a climax to "France and Allies day" at the war exposition, commemorating the birthday anniversary of Lafayette and the anniversary of the first battle of the Marne.

Thousands of people at the exposition cheered the arrival of Pilot Miller with the first sack of aerial mail. The sacks of mail delivered by Pilot Miller to Capt. B. B. Lipsner, superintendent of the United States airmail service, were transferred in a motor truck from the airplane to the post office. Police cleared the streets to facilitate the passage of the truck. At 8:30 o'clock a special delivery letter from Henry Woodhouse, member of the board of governors of the Aero Club of America, with headquarters at New York, was delivered to the editor of The Chicago Tribune.

This epoch making first trip of the New York-Cleveland-Chicago airmail line affords us a splendid opportunity to express our hearty appreciation of the energetic and patriotic efforts that you and The Tribune have been making on behalf of national preparedness and to develop the airmail service, the message read by a few minutes later a letter was delivered to The Tribune from Frank D. O'Reilly, editor of the Look Haven Express of Look Haven, Pa.

This was followed by the delivery at The Tribune office of a letter from Lieut. Kenneth M. Stewart of the United States aviation service. Pilot Miller appeared in the sky to the southeast a few minutes before 7 o'clock. It was at first believed that he was Capt. Hammond of the Royal British flying corps, who was expected from Indianapolis. By the aid of glasses, however, Capt. Lipsner identified the speck in the air as the first airmail plane from New York. Miller, who had never made a landing in Chicago, circled the park several times and made a perfect descent. As he was taken from the grounds in an automobile he was cheered by the people who packed the Monroe street viaduct.

Regular Service Oct. 1. Capt. Lipsner between New York and Chicago will be inaugurated Oct. 1. Letters mailed in New York will reach Chicago ten hours later. Relays of flyers 150 miles apart will carry it. The trip of Pilot Miller and Gardner were pathfinding trips. Other features of the day at the exposition were addresses by Edward de Bille, deputy high commissioner of the French republic; A. Bathelemy, French consul to Chicago; and Prof. Shaller Mathews.

GREETINGS

President Poincare and Marshal Joffre Salute Chicago by Cable on Marne-Lafayette Day.

Cabled messages to the people of Chicago from President Poincare of France and from Marshal Joffre, the hero of the Marne, were read at the war exposition at Grant park last night by Consul A. Barthelmy.

"The French people are deeply touched by and grateful for the warm feeling again shown by citizens of the United States in honoring today the double anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and of the victory of the Marne," cabled President Poincare. "If America has not forgotten Lafayette, she has not forgotten Rochambeau, De Grasse, La Luzerne, and so many Frenchmen who have the proud joy of fighting for her at the dawn of independence. How could France ever forget the wonderful assistance that so many American soldiers bring her now? Every day I am a witness to their magnificent ardor, of their courage, and of their enthusiasm for the common cause."

"In the name of France, I send to America a message of fidelity, affection, and admiration." Marshal Joffre's message follows: "At the hour when you are celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Marne and that of the birth of Lafayette, I join wholeheartedly with you. I am happy to be able to applaud on this great day the first successes of the American army on the soil of France."

FIND WOMAN ANXIATED. Mrs. Hattie Akerholm, 53 years old, 4628 North Dearborn avenue, was found separated from her home yesterday. Her death is believed due to an accident.



Unusual values in boys' suits with two pairs of knickers

YOU'LL find it a real economy to get the boy's clothes here; we're making a special point of better quality in these goods now

Beautiful fall fabrics and colorings; tweeds, worsteds, chevots, serges; the best clothes made for boys

We feature the Sampeck lines of boys' clothes; they are for those who want the best

\$15 \$18 \$20 \$25 \$30 \$35

Maurice L Rothschild

S. W. corner Jackson and State

U. S. TROOPSHIP TORPEDOED, BUT REACHES HARBOR

Former German Liner Is Victim on Home Trip; Army Craft Sunk.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—News reached the navy department today that the American transport Mount Vernon, homeward bound, had been torpedoed by an enemy submarine 200 miles from the French coast, but had turned back and arrived safely at a French port.

The Mount Vernon formerly was the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie. It had no military unit on board, and is supposed to have carried only a small number of casualties in addition to the crew.

Famous "Gold Ship." Before its conversion into an American troop transport the Kronprinzessin Cecilie figured in one of the most spectacular incidents of the war. It was sent out from New York as a "gold ship" to carry back to Germany \$12,000,000 in gold that would aid the Kaiser in financing the war.

While at sea the Kronprinzessin Cecilie was advised by wireless of England's declaration of war and was ordered to put back to an American port. The ship was turned around during the night and steamed to Bar Harbor, Me. The navy department was also informed today that the American steamer Lake Owens, an army cargo carrier, had been sunk by a submarine. Five members of the civilian crew are reported lost. Six are seriously wounded and six slightly wounded.

Steamer Sunk by Collision. New York, Sept. 6.—The United Fruit steamship Almirante, carrying passengers, was sunk today off the Jersey coast in a collision with the United States supply ship Hilo.

Five Lives Lost. Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 6.—Five lives are reported lost when the United Fruit company steamer Almirante was sunk by the Hilo.

IS NORSE SHIP LOST. LONDON, Sept. 6.—Norway lost thirteen vessels aggregating 32,976 tons through war causes in the month of August, according to an announcement made today at the Norwegian legation here. Two Norwegian sailors lost their lives.

"STATE OF SIEGE" PROCLAIMED AS CURB ON RUMOR

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—[Delayed.]—Later advice shows that the "state of siege" in Berlin was proclaimed solely to stop the spreading of reports that Germany was facing a disaster in the war.

Berlin and the province of Brandenburg have been placed under "the law relating to a state of siege which provides for a fine or imprisonment for persons inventing or circulating untrue rumors calculated to disquiet the populace," according to the Cologne Volks Zeitung.

A notice accompanying the decree, which is signed by Gen. von Linde, commander of the Brandenburg province, calls attention to the circulation of frivolous and sometimes malevolent and traitorous gossip, suggesting the transitory success of the enemy and casting doubt upon Germany's power for an economic resistance and deprecating the wonderful achievements of the German troops, who, it declares, are victoriously withstanding the enemy.

Gen. von Linde expresses the hope that this admonition will suffice and that it will not be necessary to enforce the decree. The Volks Zeitung adds that similar decrees have been issued in Breslau and other cities, all operative immediately.

HARRY McHARRON, CALL UP MOTHER. Harry McHarron, 15 years old, left the home of his mother, Mrs. Gladys McHarron, 5433 South Hermitage avenue, Saturday. Relatives believe he left because of dread of being compelled to return to school. His mother wishes Harry, an inveterate reader of "The Tribune," to be advised that if he will come home school is off.

PAUL ORBAN—Edward Kloud, an employee of the stereotyping department, is the 24th star. He has gone to Camp Grant. Kloud was employed by The Tribune for about a year. He lived at 5166 Emerald avenue.

REVOLT SPARKS FLY ABOUT IN GERMAN ARMY

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Sept. 6.—[By the Associated Press.]—Sparks of revolution seem to be flying even thicker in certain parts of the German army. Numerous prisoners taken by the British mention the distribution of revolutionary pamphlets which he was told were being widely circulated. All the pamphlets, he added, were violently anti-Prussian, and appealed to the men to refuse to fight.

One prisoner who recently had returned from leave said that when in company of a large number of Bavarians he was shown revolutionary pamphlets which he was told were being widely circulated. All the pamphlets, he added, were violently anti-Prussian, and appealed to the men to refuse to fight.

It was asserted that during the recent fighting the commanding officer of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh pioneer battalion of the Fifty-second division was shot by his men when he attempted to stop a panicky rush from the trenches.

A battalion surgeon captured said all the regimental officers he knew believed that Gen. Ludendorff would fight delaying actions until the allied offensives had died out, at the same time saving his "elite divisions" for a counterstroke, preparations for which were now being made.

If the allies ever reached the Rhine, said the doctor, Germany would make peace, no matter at what price. The doctor seemed considerably perturbed that the Rhine might be reached.

SLACKER RAIDS DENOUNCED AS "OPPRESSION"

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—The slacker roundup by the department of justice was the target for bitter denunciation in the senate again today.

Senator Smoot of Utah called up his resolution directing the senate military affairs committee to investigate the arrest and detention of thousands of innocent persons suspected of trying to evade the draft.

Action on the resolution was blocked by a motion by Senator Jones of New Mexico to refer the measure to the judiciary committee. This was regarded as shelving the measure.

Senator Chamberlain assailed the action of the department of justice in the slacker raids as a form of "Prussianism," and declared that if the department "devoted more attention to catching pro-Germans and spies it would not have so much time to round up whole communities of innocent persons as draft evaders."

Senator Sherman of Illinois wanted to know whether any procedure was to be attempted in Chicago. "I would like to advise my constituents if any such thing is intended," said Senator Sherman.

"If there are any slacker raids to be conducted, they ought to begin right here in Washington and take some of the men in bomb proof jobs in the war department," Senator Frelinghuysen said.

TWO MORE STARS IN 'TRIBUNE' FLAG

Two more stars will be added to The Tribune service flag today. The 23rd star will be for Paul Orban, formerly of the art department, now a private in company P, Fifth Pioneer Infantry, Camp Wadsworth, S. C., from where he writes that he has been examined and had his first shot in the arm and been measured for a uniform. Revell at 530, O. Boys'.

Edward Kloud, an employee of the stereotyping department, is the 24th star. He has gone to Camp Grant. Kloud was employed by The Tribune for about a year. He lived at 5166 Emerald avenue.

PERHAPS HINTZE SEES PEACE HOPE IN TELEPATHY

Talks to the Austrians of 'Intellectual Weapons.'

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6.—[Intellectual weapons play in this war as influential and important a role as the battlefield and diplomacy.] Admiral von Hintze, the German foreign minister, said in a speech in Vienna, in which he was emphasizing the importance of everything being done to bring about an honorable peace. This speech was delivered at a reception of members of the diplomatic corps and the journalists.

Complimenting the press for worthily buoying the spirits of the people, Admiral von Hintze said: "This task is not always a light one, especially when the news does not tell of triumphs and laurels; when we often have to renounce these and for strategic reasons undertake a tactical withdrawal of troops."

Must Expect Thorns. "One knows from the experience of this war that the duration of such fluctuations are—for example, Galicia and East Prussia. But they teach us that we have no reason to lose heart. When one wants to pluck roses one also must expect to be pricked by thorns."

"Just as peace came in the east it will come also in the west. Though perhaps it will take some time, we need not be discouraged by the enemy's cries of victory. Among our enemies the press works under state control, and the newspaper writer failing to represent the government view is simply sent to prison."

"We in Germany and Austria-Hungary, on the other hand, stick to a free press. Even under war's compulsion we do not want to shackle public opinion. Only in that way does political promise success. That is my profound conviction."

Discuss Polish Question. In conclusion Admiral von Hintze said he had been deeply affected during his conference with Emperor Karl and by the emperor's gracious reception. He had discussed with the emperor and the Austro-Hungarian statesmen the terms of the Teutonic alliance, and all the discussions were inspired by the spirit of harmony which for more than four years had been more closely and intimately uniting the Teutonic allies.

A semi-official dispatch received here from Vienna says that during the three days' discussion between Admiral von Hintze and the Austro-Hungarian statesmen notable progress was made in the solution of the questions discussed, which included the Polish situation.

LENINE WEAKER; GIRL ASSASSIN IS NEAR DEATH

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The condition of Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, against whose life an attempt was made last week, is weaker, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received here tonight from Moscow. His temperature is higher as the result of effusion in the pleura and shoulder.

Dora Kaplan, a member of the Social Revolutionary party, who attempted last Friday to assassinate Nikolai Lenin, the Bolshevik premier, is in a critical condition at a hospital in Moscow as the result of rough handling by a mob after the attack, says a dispatch from Moscow to the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen.

The Bolshevik commissioner of justice, the dispatch adds, has ordered that everything be done to save the woman's life for the purpose of tracing the "plot which undoubtedly existed."

VETERAN BAILIFF FREETED. "Capt." Arthur J. Calder, bailiff in Federal Judge Carpenter's court, was a happy man yesterday. It was his birthday, and he was released from the federal court because he had a diamond studded watch. Judge J. B. Hollister made the presentation talk. He told of the faithful service of "Capt." Calder, who had served in the courts for more than forty years.

MILLION ALLIED SUBJECTS IN U. S. FACE ARMY LIFE

Treaties with France and Greece on Alien Draft Sent to Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—All aliens of military age in this country holding allegiance to the nations allied with the United States are to be made subject to draft into the American army, by agreement with their respective governments.

It is estimated that such aliens between the ages of 18 and 45 years number 2,000,000, and that 1,000,000 will be available for military service. Aliens of neutral nationality will not be drafted for reasons involving the relations of the United States and those countries not engaged in the war.

Senate Gets Two Treaties. The senate department sent to the senate for ratification today alien draft treaties negotiated with France and Greece. A similar treaty with Italy is nearly ready for submission to the senate. Ratification is expected to follow in time to register these aliens for military service before the end of the year.

The treaties with France and Greece are patterned after the reciprocal draft treaty between the United States and Great Britain which is already in effect.

Each country agrees that the United States may draft its citizens of military age resident in this country, and the United States grants the reciprocal right to draft American citizens of military age resident in the allied country. Before being drafted the alien will be made to observe and agree to the laws of the United States.

Soon to Draft British. Within the next month the sixty day period for enlistment provided in the British treaty will have expired and British subjects will become liable to conscription. There were 104,000 British subjects, 21 to 30 years old, registered under the first draft, and Gen. Crowder estimated that from this number 60,000 fighting men would be obtained. This number, the general thinks, will be doubled under the new draft act.

Under the first draft aliens registered included 2,514 French, 85,000 Greeks and 345,000 Italians.

Russia Considered a Neutral. According to the state department, reciprocal draft treaties will be negotiated with all the other allied nations. Whether this includes Japan and China is not clear. No attempt will be made to obtain such agreements with Russia and Roumania, which, having signed a peace with Germany, are technically restored to the class of neutrals.

Scandinavian, Dutch, Spaniards, Mexicans, and other neutral nationals will continue to be immune from the American draft so long as the views of the state department prevail in congress. The department contemplates that the drafting of aliens without the consent of their governments not only would be likely to impair the relations between the United States and the countries involved, but would set up a dangerous precedent, under which some neutral country, when involved in some future war, would be likely to draft American citizens without asking leave.

Slight Increase Noted in Army Death Rate. Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—General Gorman's health report for the week ending Aug. 30 shows a slight increase in the death rate from disease among troops in the United States. There were 274 deaths during the week as compared with ninety-four for the week ending Aug. 23.

VICTORY!

Achievement and sentiment invariably go hand in hand, and they were poppies in their helmets in the old story of the Argonauts. They are ever diligent in acquiring finest flowers at remarkably low prices to help gladden the way to victory.

Real Argonauts in American Beauty roses in all lengths of stems—75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 a dozen. Extra long stemmed American Beauties, \$4 to \$5 a dozen.

"Hoosier Beauties," the fragrant red rose with stems 18 to 24 inches long, \$1 and \$1.50 a dozen.

Baskets of Flowers, growing Plants, and Ferns, disches, \$1.50 each. Co's bouquets of Orchids, Gardenias, Lily of the Valley and Roses, also Colonial bouquets, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 each. White and yellow chrysanthemums in limited numbers.

Splendid assortment of Foliage Plants, Ferns, Palms, Pandanus, Norwood Beauty Crotons, Dracaenas and Rubber Plants at special prices during September.

The \$1 Box contains 4 dozen mixed roses or solid color.

Gladioli, \$1 a dozen, all colors. Carnations and Asters, 35c a dozen. Funeral Sprays, \$1.50 and up. Wedding Flowers a special price. Prompt and careful attention. graph, telephone and mail orders given prompt and careful attention.

A. LANGE, Florist
25 East Madison Street. Tel. Central 5775-4-7-8

Hats for Smart Dressers

Harmony Mix
Just Out
7 New Mixed Colors
Exclusive Here
\$4-\$5
Wonderfully Smart Effects

Smart Fall Models Now on Display, Exclusive Styles, Wonderful Qualities, Reasonably Priced.
\$3-\$4-\$5

Hatter Newmark
DEARBORN MONROE CLARK
JACKSON DEARBORN WASHINGTON
GREAT SOUTHERN HOTEL NATIONAL CITY BANK BLDG. CHICAGO BUILDING

OWNING & CO.
State St.
New Fall
TS and
recoats
\$20
\$25
\$30
and up
wards to
\$50 are
surpassed
in Quality
and work-
manship.

Hats
New Fall.
Known Makers.
\$5-\$6-\$7

BOYS' SUITS
Special School Suits of serviceable material for school wear, 6 to 17 years.
\$7.75
Suits—2 pairs knickerbockers—\$9.75
Suits and Blouses—69c

Over 0,000,000
savings stamps sold already show power of savings.

you a savings?
This strong will gladly use its rapid growing family of savers.

deposits made before Sept. 10th
1% interest from the 1st

Dearborn Trust Savings Bank
on Clark Street

COL. McCORMICK IN COMMAND AT FORT SHERIDAN
Col. R. R. McCormick, one of the best known of The Tribune, has been appointed post commander at Fort Sheridan.

McCormick recently returned from France, where he was second in command of the One Hundred and Twentieth field artillery, formerly the Illinois cavalry, commanded by Col. Milton J. Foreman.

Col. McCormick has been ordered to Fort Sheridan primarily to muster a new artillery regiment, the Sixty-first, which is expected to take south from the winter training, subsequently leading it to France.

McCormick Col. McCormick succeeds Col. R. B. Burkhardt as commandant, having been ordered to Camp Grant.

Chicago Men Are Given Commissions in Army
Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—Chicagoans commissioned in the United States army today were: Second lieutenant, ordnance—George W. South, 1414 La. street. Second lieutenant, quartermaster—Charles W. Cahill, 201 South La. street. Howard P. Leopold, 608 West 19th street. Pierce Withers, 1414 La. street. Second lieutenant, medical corps—Edward A. Kneppach, 2738 West Erie street. Cyrus M. McClurg, 24 West Avenue, West Chicago. Second lieutenant, air service (aeronautics)—Malvin G. Byrne, 10947 Harrison street. Dorsey R. Crowe, 353 West Jackson street.

THREE SONS IN
SERVICE, HEAR
2 ARE WOUNDEDThirty-four Chicagoans on
the Casualty Lists
for Day.

Official casualties reported yesterday:

Official.

Dead in action..... 2

Wounded in action..... 16

Missing in action..... 1

Unofficial.

Dead in action..... 1

Wounded in action..... 2

There are three sons from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Brooks, 144 Madison avenue, Evanston, in the United States military service. Noted among them is one who has been wounded in action was reported yesterday.

The third son, Vernon, is a member of the United States naval artillery regiment, and is serving in the United States military service. No details were disclosed.

Third Son in Navy.

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CHICAGO'S HEROES

Soldiers Wounded and Missing in Action on Fields of France.



1-Sergeant Ralph D. Brooks, wounded severely.

2-Corporal Gerard Brooks, wounded severely.

3-Private Kurt Meyer, missing in action.

4-Private John F. Chase, wounded severely.

5-Corporal Joseph J. Botenstein, missing in action.

6-Sergeant Walter C. Gutka, wounded severely.

7-Private William Hynes, wounded severely.

8-Private Carl F. Lamping, wounded severely.

9-Private Joseph Maske, wounded severely.

10-Private Joe Siminowski, wounded severely.

Wounded severely, is 23 years old and a regular army veteran. He enlisted Jan. 4, 1914, and won honorable mention for service on the border during the Mexican crisis. His home is at 6435 Thirty-fourth street, Berwyn. A brother, Arthur Gutka, is with Company A, Sixth ammunition train.

Other Chicagoans are Private Joseph Maske, wounded degree undetermined, a son of Della Siminowski of 1538 West Forty-sixth street.

The complete list of Chicagoans will be found in the official casualties.

'ENEMY DOOMED,'
MESSAGE TO U.S.
BY JUSSERANDAllied Chiefs Send Word
of Victory to United
States.

New York, Sept. 6.—A stirring address by Jules Jusserand, French ambassador to the United States, in which he asserted that "the enemy is doomed" and "we shall choose and appoint the day for peace," brought to an end tonight New York's celebration of the 181st birthday anniversary of the Marquis De Lafayette and the fourth anniversary of the first battle of the Marne.

In this address, delivered at a banquet of the Franco-American Society, M. Jusserand paid tribute to America's efforts in the war, showed the sincerity of former German peace offers, and predicted that the enemy's next peace offensive "will fail as well as his other offensives."

Address by Roosevelt.

Addresses were delivered by Col. Theodore Roosevelt and John Jay Chapman, each of whom has lost a son fighting with the allied air forces.

M. Jusserand, reviewing America's war efforts, declared that the German's efforts in the war, showed the sincerity of former German peace offers, and predicted that the enemy's next peace offensive "will fail as well as his other offensives."

There was one spot open to us all, but into which German spies could not pry—the American heart," he said.

M. Jusserand described the American forces in France as "a valiant army, the praise of which is on every lip, a youthful, cheery army, whose every soldier is welcome in the castle and in the hut; an immense army that ceaselessly grows."

America Gives Answer.

Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, who followed M. Jusserand, declared that "America is, indeed, a fighting nation," and that her answer to the sinking of the Lusitania, bombing of Red Cross hospitals, crucifixion of Canadians, mustard gas, and all the horrors of Belgium "is the registration for military service of 25,000,000 men."

"The allies have got their second wind," he said, "and if I understand Foch's tactics right he will never let the Germans get their second wind."

Messages from President Wilson, King George, Marshal Foch, and Andre Tardieu were read at the banquet. After expressing the deep appreciation of Lafayette felt by Americans, President Wilson's message continued:

"We are in a better position now, perhaps than we ever were before, to realize what it meant that men like Lafayette should have joined their forces for liberty, and that the government of the great country which Lafayette represented should at the hour of our greatest need have extended its hand of effective aid across the seas."

U. S. HAS GAS

Plenty of Poison Gases to Kill
Germans, Says Maj. Gen.
Sibert.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—The United States government is producing poison gas in quantity and is shipping gas shells abroad, Maj. General William L. Sibert, director of the chemical warfare service, announced today in his first formal statement on the progress of American gas warfare.

Defensive measures already taken by the army have resulted in a big decrease in gas casualties, Gen. Sibert said, in spite of the increased German use of gas.

"The American gas mask is better than that produced by any other country, and we are constantly improving it," said Gen. Sibert, "so our people can rest assured that our soldiers in France have at least as good a protection as those of any other nation."

Gen. Sibert divulged that great progress is being made by his department in preparing for a gas offensive against the Germans.

The offensive side of gas warfare, he said, "involves not only the manufacture of gas and other toxic substances and the filling of shells and other containers with such substances, but it involves the operation of gas troops. The function of the troops is to deliver to the enemy in all ways, except by high power artillery. That is, these gas troops carry out cloud attacks, they operate the projectors or light mortars that shell filled with large quantities of gas. In other words, the mobile administering of gas is done by these gas troops."

Gen. Sibert said that Christy Mathewson, Ty Cobb, Branch Rickey, and Percy Haughton, famed in the athletic world, who were recently commissioned in the chemical warfare service, will not occupy bombproof jobs, but will lead gas troops in France.

Message from Poincaré.

The message from Raymond Poincaré, president of the French republic, said:

"The French people, which feels itself, day by day, more closely united to the American people, is deeply touched by and grateful for the warm feeling once again shown by the citizens of the United States in honoring the double anniversary of the birth of Lafayette and of the victory on the Marne."

"On the Marne France defended not only her own threatened liberty, but the injured rights of mankind itself. She has acted as the vanguard of the nations whom enemy imperialism had dreamed of subjugating. She gave the world time to prepare itself for the necessary struggle and thus saved it from slavery."

'DESK WARRIORS'
MUST TAKE DUTY
IN ACTIVE ARMYAble Bodied Men Will Be
Ousted from Safe
Jobs.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—Bureau chiefs in the war department were instructed to weed out all physically fit male clerks and replace them with men physically disqualified for fighting in a general order by Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, today.

Another step taken to send desk warriors to the field was an order issued by Brig. Gen. B. B. Wood, acting quartermaster general, assigning officers now in offices in Washington and elsewhere to field service.

Gen. March's order gives the war department bureau four months to complete its job of weeding out.

No More to Get Places.

In addition to getting the men fit to fight from desk jobs Gen. March's order provides that no more shall be brought to Washington or to noncombatant posts in this country.

Induction into the military service for duty with a bureau in Washington or in offices elsewhere, his order says, "is authorized only in cases of men technically qualified for such duty, physically disqualified for general military service, and physically qualified for special or limited service only, or of men given deferred classification on grounds of dependency."

Move to Speed Registration.

As an additional step in the process of speeding up the draft organizations in the endeavor to obtain for induction into military service in October men from the new draft registration next Thursday, Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder is planning enlargement of the local and district boards wherever necessary.

Employers or dependents of registered men, for patriotic reasons, who may object to entering a claim for deferred classification on the grounds of dependency, or the nature of their occupation, will expedite proceedings and prevent injustice by making the exemption claim for the man. It was said today at the provost marshal general's office. There is a form for such claims in the questionnaire, it was pointed out, and local boards will find the duties more complicated if registrants entitled to exemption do not claim it or some interested person does not make the claim in their behalf.

BISHOP HATS



A HAT that is distinctively different—this feather weight brush model in the smartest of new fall styles—the quality and price are the same that Bishop Hats have represented since 1886. A choice of Brown, Green or Bronze. Standard price \$5.

Also headquarters for Borsalino, Mossant, Knapp-Felt and Station Hats.

"SUPERIOR QUALITY" HAT \$5

BISHOP

See old reliable father and father 12 W. Washington St.

100 Feet West of State St.

Tobey Semi-Annual Sale

Furniture at Reductions of 25% to 50%

Saturday Special

We place on sale today a lot of odd chairs at one-third their original price.

The Arm Chair illustrated is an example of these chairs. It is fumed oak with cane seat.

Former price, \$10.50; sale price, \$3.50.

Others are:

Adam Mahogany Chair \$16.50 \$5.50

Sherraton Mahogany Chair 19.75 6.50

William and Mary Walnut Chair 21.75 7.00

Jacobean Fumed Oak Chair 10.00 3.50

Fumed Oak Chair 8.00 2.50

Chippendale Mahogany Chair 45.00 15.00

Adam Mahogany Chair 33.00 11.00

Chippendale Mahogany Chair 13.75 4.50

Jacobean Walnut Chair 15.00 5.00

William and Mary Fumed Oak Chair 13.75 4.50

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Wabash Avenue and Washington Street

The Present Increase
in Value of American
Lands Has No Parallel
in the History
of America

FARMING LANDS are soaring in value. Mankind demands food and that demand has made the farmer immensely wealthy today. But furthermore, America's cities are growing richer daily and consequently property values are rising and reflecting that increase in the farm lands surrounding them. Chicago's wartime industrial activities are creating demands for more homes and for small farms near Chicago to supply her workers with food and a place to live.

LONGWOOD FARMS Lie in the Path of Chicago's Most Valuable Industrial Growth

Longwood Farms Are TODAY Just Beyond the City Limits (Crawford Ave. and 103rd St.) 45 Minutes from the Loop. The Garden Spot of Cook County.

Chicago's population is pushing out into Longwood Farms for fresh air, fresh vegetables, a comfortable home, a place where all the advantages of town and country are combined without their disadvantages.

Longwood Farms will bring big profits to their owners—today as valuable farm lands—tomorrow as valuable city lots with an almost unbelievable return if the facts were not present today as they are.

Longwood Farms, \$325 an acre and upwards. Terms per acre as low as 1-5 Cash; balance in 6 years

When you purchase a 5-acre LONGWOOD FARM, you are buying city lots at wholesale prices. Every 5 acres contains 48 city lots, including four corners, 1,250 feet of frontage—5 acres at \$1,625 means that you are paying \$34 a lot, or only \$1.40 per foot for future Chicago property.

COME OUT TODAY TO OUR LONGWOOD OFFICE

on 56th, OPPOSITE THE ROCK ISLAND (Beverly Hills Depot) and we will take you by automobile to LONGWOOD FARMS, only 15 minutes' ride.

AUTOMOBILE ROUTE—Michigan Ave. west on Garfield Blvd. to Western Ave., south on Western Ave. to 56th, west on 56th to 40th Ave. (Crawford), south on 40th Ave. one mile to LONGWOOD FARMS. Asphalt, macadam, cement, and stone road all the way. Less than 30 minutes' ride from Michigan.

Write or Call for "Country Life in the City" It describes LONGWOOD FARMS and their relationship to Chicago's future development.

W. K. Young & Bro. 140 So. Dearborn St. CHICAGO



The Zealand

Complete Opening Display of the

New Fall Hat Styles

To establish firmly and accurately in your mind the utmost quality and style standards in Fall Hats you should see this extensive showing where selection is guided by review of the world's finest hats from Stetson, America; Borsalino, Italy; Mossant, France; Ward, England, and our own exclusive makes, at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10 to \$15.

Main Floor.

THE HUB

Henry C. Lytton & Sons

N. E. Corner State and Jackson

Complete Opening Display of the

New Fall Hat Styles



The Perfect

Complete Opening Display of the

New Fall Hat Styles

To establish firmly and accurately in your mind the utmost quality and style standards in Fall Hats you should see this extensive showing where selection is guided by review of the world's finest hats from Stetson, America; Borsalino, Italy; Mossant, France; Ward, England, and our own exclusive makes, at \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10 to \$15.

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N. E. Corner State and Jackson

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BOMB PLANTER UNDER ARREST, HOYNE ASSERTS

Prosecutor Says Harry Wilson, New Suspect, Is Guilty.

recently worked for an explosives manufacturing concern at Nitro, W. Va., the prosecutor communicated with an authority there to learn if any dynamite had been stolen. Wilson said he left West Virginia two weeks ago, but admitted that he had known Mrs. Spies many years and always made her house his Chicago headquarters.

In the raids on the Fuller building basement and the Spies home the prosecutor's detectives found quantities of literature and many photographs of anarchists and other radicals.

When informed of the arrests made by Hoynes, Capt. Barry of the federal investigators said:

"I know nothing of these arrests, but I am sure that the right man has been found."

Prior Plot Revealed.

Several hours before news of the arrest of Harry Wilson was made public, it was revealed that the federal building explosion, which ended the lives of four, was the second attempt to wreck the government building since the five scores of I. W. W. leaders were jailed for seditious conspiracy.

And a third plot is believed to have been thwarted yesterday.

On Feb. 5 a "conspiracy bomb" containing five sticks of dynamite—the same explosive used in Wednesday's deadly internal machine—was found in the coal bins in the basement. The dynamite is now being held at the house of correction. An official government investigation has been conducted secretly ever since.

What forestalled the explosion of the first bomb is an unsolved mystery. It was accidentally stumbled into by a fireman, who notified officials of the department of justice and postoffice.

Clyne Takes Control.

With United States Attorney Charles F. Clyne taking control of the bomb situation the plot narrowed down to flat accusations placing responsibility at the door of the I. W. W.

While the inquiry went on with unrelenting energy, the "radicals" attempted a new scheme of terrorism. Over the telephone wires went whispered threats of death. Among those who received the "death calls" were Detective Egan and McDonough of the city's anarchist squad; George Clyne, a government special agent, who helped prosecute the I. W. W. leaders; Detective John Crockett and Mr. Barry. Mr. Barry declared he had received four "death" threats during the day, the person being able to get away each time before the call could be traced.

Check Wilson's Record.

In checking up "Shorty" Wilson's record the police found that he had been arrested in July 1917 at St. Paul, Minn., and West Madison streets. He told the police that he was the secretary of the I. W. W. He was released after being held two days.

Efforts are being made to connect Wilson with groups of anarchists and I. W. W., who have been active in other cities. Special operatives were sent to Gary and Milwaukee to inquire into alleged plots in the steel mills of the Indiana city and the big bomb explosion in the Milwaukee police station a few months ago.

New witnesses were reported to be from eight to ten—were found who testified that "Shorty" was seen acting suspiciously about the federal building about the time the bomb was placed. Wilson admitted he was in the vicinity right after the explosion, it was said.

Consider Suspect Dangerous.

It was learned that the police look upon "Jack" Jones, chief of the Dill Pickle club, who is under arrest, as one of the most dangerous Chicago wobblers. It is declared that Jones has been able to exert enough influence in the painters' union, of which he is a member, to bring this organization under the absolute control of the I. W. W.

He is held directly responsible for the failure of the painters' union to sign the agreement with other building trades to call no strikes during the war. This is the only Chicago union which has not taken this step.

The Dill Pickle club, which was frequented by all types of radicals, was organized and operated by Jones. The club headquarters at 147 Foster place was the residence of Jones. When the police raided the place Thursday night they found what is declared to be an incriminating plot evidence against Jones and other members of his gang.

On the second floor above the meeting hall they discovered a large workroom with all sorts of tools, electric wiring utensils and a quantity of wire and pieces of metal. A part of the staff was confiscated by authorities.

Among the other catches of the investigation now looked upon by the police as of importance are Otto Just, 1335 West Adams street, formerly of Detroit; Fred Hardy, 1323 North Dearborn street; Will Chance, 29 Waverly court; Matthew Fox, 1631 Warren avenue; and Ralph H. Dyer, Comfort hotel. Just was one of the original I. W. W. indicted and was put on trial before Judge Landis, but later was allowed to go.

Anarchists Again Active.

Discovery of evidence that the old time anarchists had become active participants with enemy aliens and anti-government movement, came to a distinct shock to the Chicago police authorities. It was said last night that Sgt. Mike Mills, who is the police department "expert" on anarchist affairs and is supposed to know all their movements, had a bad hour with Chief Alcock. Mills, it is said, had recently assured Alcock that the police had the anarchist situation "well in hand."

OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 6.—Army casualties reported by the commander of the American expeditionary forces and issued today totaled 507, divided as follows:

Killed in action..... 94

Died of disease..... 29

Died of accident and other causes..... 7

Wounded severely..... 181

Wounded, degree undetermined..... 147

Missing in action..... 56

Total..... 507

LATE LIST

KILLED IN ACTION.

SERGEANT.

Henry Zimmerman, Ocala, Wis.

CORPORALS.

Max R. Grundlovski, Farmham, N. Y.

John Hestekin, Cedar Rapids, Neb.

Timon Hestekin, Cedar Rapids, Neb.

John J. Hestekin, Cedar Rapids, Neb.

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CHICAGOANS IN THE LISTS

ARMY

KILLED IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.

Scheller, Joseph, 1045 North Carolina street.

Kelly, Joseph, 1733 May street.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

PRIVATE.

Shimko, Demetrius, 2626 Evergreen avenue.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

SERGEANTS.

Gatke, Walter C., 6434 Thirty-fourth street, Berwyn.

Rampach, John, 4449 Commercial avenue.

CORPORALS.

Fanella, Michael, 2447 West Erie street.

Keachle, Edwin H., 1143 Parson's avenue.

Vera, Cassin J., 2448 Montana street.

Faye, Thomas A., 4944 Overhill avenue.

PRIVATE.

Ebarro, Emilio, 1143 Milton avenue.

Hartle, Oen A., 2141 Park avenue.

Hynes, William, 2129 North Fremont street.

Dalesandro, Louis, 616 Leomin street.

Daniels, Edward, 115 West Congress street.

Woodski, Frank, 2415 Marshall street.

Woodruff, Nathan M., 2281 West Adams street.

Grand, Louis, 1944 Blue Island avenue.

Eliard, Frank J., 2315 Craft street.

Max, Walter, 1287 West Sixty-first street.

WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined).

PRIVATE.

Lampung, Carl E., 3409 Lexington street.

Mashin, Joseph, 628 W. 18th street.

Siminowski, Joe, 1856 West Forty-sixth street.

Guisee, Stephen A., 2125 East Ninety-first street.

Rad, George A., 3225 Potomac avenue.

MISSING IN ACTION.

PRIVATE.

Minkler, Joseph, 1139 Hermitage avenue.

EARLY LIST

KILLED IN ACTION.

SERGEANT.

Clarence Lovens, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORPORAL.

John W. Humphrey, Treadwell, Mo.

PRIVATE.

John T. Davis, Grapeland, Ark.

Alfred N. Hyatt, Watford, N. D.

Joseph J. Kowalski, Watford, N. D.

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PAINTS MAYOR AS PREACHING CLASS HATRED

B. W. Snow in Roseland Attacks Thompson Methods.

Bernard W. Snow, Republican candidate for county treasurer upon the loyalist platform, in a speech in Roseland last night referred to the character of the campaign which Mayor Thompson is making.

"Mayor Thompson has found it advisable to discontinue his early attitude toward the war, but he is playing upon class prejudice in such a way as to excite hatred and antagonisms among our people where only unity should exist."

Strives to Create Hatred.

"He strives to excite class hatred and build up class divisions by declaring that we have conscripted the youth of the country, but have not conscripted wealth. The truth is, as every man may know from his own experience, that the government has levied taxes fully in accordance with the increased expense brought about by the war and that these taxes are going higher and higher just as fast as the war expenditures require."

Explains Food Prices.

"He is also attempting to stir class hatred by pretending that foodstuffs are sold cheaper in England and in France than they are in this country, although they originate here and are transported abroad. Mr. Thompson knows perfectly well that the English and French governments have taken possession of the foreign purchases of foodstuffs and that they are retelling these foods to their own people at a price which is less than the price that they pay for them."

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY

Man cannot live by bread alone, neither by water, air, exercise, excitement, or business; man cannot live in this world alone of sight, sound, smell, taste or touch.

He is the creature of two heritages, physical and spiritual; an inhabitant of two worlds, the seen and unseen. Ignorance of the soul and residence in the universe of sense is half life.

FASHIONS
BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—The tea gown last year was exalted to the dinner gown. Following in the lead of Paris, America is paying more attention to the robe intime. The more elaborate of these garments are indeed often used for the informal dinner gown.

Certainly whether one be business woman, debutante or war worker one dress of this kind is almost indispensable. For the quiet evening at home nothing is more satisfying to the eye, for any woman is apt to look her best in a cloud. And a cloud is just what some of these lovely trailing garments of chiffon and satin and crepe de chine are.

Here we are showing a lovely French gown of light blue crepe de chine trimmed with crystal beads.

Bright Sayings
of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in their stamp for each child's saying printed. The story told must have been printed in any magazine or paper. It is not possible to make a collection of sayings from the children. Please write to the Tribune, Chicago.

A little friend of mine, going home on the street car the other evening, said, when she stopped in front of the Natural History museum in Lincoln park, "Is that where Lincoln lived?" and her big, dark, brown eyes were full of interest and awe to know.

Bobbie's mother for a long time had promised to buy him a sister, and finally had her word. Bobbie was allowed to see it in the hospital ward where so many other babies were. He exclaimed, "O, mother, why don't you buy two, because there are lots of them here and they're so cute!"

A mother, constantly finding finger prints on the freshly hung towels in the bathroom, was lecturing her two young daughters about washing their hands clean before drying on the towels, when Virginia, the youngest, replied: "Well it's not me, because I don't never wash."

ASK ME! ASK ME!

By Miss Tins.

LOUIS M. Right you are! There are certainly a lot of all-pipe in subtle spelling and pronunciation. No excuse for it either. Such laxity can make the most beautiful picture an irritating and ill-groomed affair. Glad you wrote.

STEADY READER. Glad to know you're steady, Dorothy. No, what you hear is not true. Douglas Fairbanks' latest picture is "Bound in Morocco." Mary Pickford's latest picture is "Captain Kidd," which has not yet been released in Chicago. Jack Pickford joined the navy. I reckon not. You're jolly, vurr welcome.

R. E. Li. Leave you in the lurch? No, my reader, fair! Terrifying as the announcement you mention is, it daunteth me not. One can always get a laugh out of the lady, you know. All right, have gone—goodnight!

MRS. A. M. B. "Missing" was a beautiful picture, wasn't it? Well, what I tell you about it is that it was taken from the novel of the same name by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. I have read the book, but I understand that some adaptations were made for picture usage. O, yes, Sylvia Breamer, who plays the lead, has been in pictures for some time. Perhaps you knew her as Sylvia Breamer. For some strange reason she's worked as "S" into her name. Robert Gordon took the part of Lord George Surratt. No, they are not related, so far as I know. I'm so glad to have heard from you.

KATHERINE. Li Bert Lytell is with Metro, 1465 Broadway, New York; Ann Pennington is not in pictures at the present time; Mae Marsh is with Goldwyn, 16 East Forty-second street, New York; Norma Talmadge, Select, 729 Seventh avenue, New York; Maryand Moore is in a war work; Madge Kennedy, Goldwyn, and Dorothy and Edna Gish are with Griffith, Los Angeles, Cal. I reckon you will get into the first edition.

Aircraft Dinner Tonight.

"Illinois and the Aircraft Industry" is the topic to be discussed tonight at a dinner of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association at the Congress hotel. Among the speakers will be William H. Wilson, secretary of the War Relocation Authority; Gen. George Z. Wright, director of military aeronautics; United States army, Brig. Gen. Charles F. Hall, British aviation minister; Lieut. Col. C. K. Rhinehart, United States; and Capt. R. H. Lippman, superintendent of the United States air postal service. The dinner will be held in the gold room at 8 o'clock.

THE SUCCESSFUL
HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.

No. 185.

NEXT WEEK'S WORK IN THE
WAR GARDEN.

Late planted cabbage is forming heads. Recent rains and moderate temperature cause such rapid growth that the heads are apt to split open. Such heads should be promptly cut off and used.

Bed 3—Flat Dutch cabbage, planted about June 15, must be watched that split heads may be promptly harvested.

Bed 4—Kohlrabi planted about July 15 may be used as it begins to mature during the course of the week.

Bed 5—Here we may begin to use the best of the Chertier summer radishes sown Aug. 5.

Bed 7—Continue this method of celery blanching as may have been adopted.

Bed 8—Thin out the turnips sown about Aug. 5, leaving the most vigorous plants, three-fourth inches apart in the rows.

Bed 14—The corn planted about July 15 will probably be sufficiently advanced for use. Early Iowa is again demonstrating its virtue, both in size and quality, especially in heavy soil.

Bed 15—We may begin to use the best of the Scarlet Turnip White Tip radishes sown about Aug. 17.

Bed 18—Attend now to the gathering of seeds of the culinary herbs. Some are only beginning to ripen while others may have reached maturity before this. Gather the tops as they begin to dry, leaving a few inches of stem and merely for convenience in handling but also to supply such moisture as may be needed for complete ripening.

Spread them in a dry, airy place, keeping each seed properly identified. When sufficiently dry, rub the heads between the hands over a sheet or two of newspaper. This is equivalent to the thrashing of grain. Then fan out the dust and chaff while pouring the seed from one sheet to another, repeating till clean. For culinary use, store in tightly covered, properly labeled containers; for seed purposes, simply wrap or otherwise store in a cool, dry place for use next year.

Perennial herbs are those which spring up annually from the same roots. While the tender of these are winter killed in our climate and require re-sowing annually, most of the hardy are the better for a winter mulch of four inches of leaves applied when the ground is frozen for the first time.

A TULIP TREE CORRECTION.

The omission of a word in last Wednesday's issue may mislead some. In the answer to M. B. T., the first sentence should read, "The tulip tree does not bloom in its earlier life, nor does it bloom freely at any time in the north."

PEA AND BEAN WEEDS.

"When there is only a small quantity of seed," says the department of agriculture, "the weed may be killed by heating the seed in the oven for several hours. The oven should not be hotter than 120-145 degrees F. Dipping seed in boiling water for one minute is also an effective remedy. Weeds will not feed or cause damage at low temperatures should read, 'The tulip tree in cold storage at a temperature of 32-45 degrees F. no trouble from this pest will result.'"

War Garden Prize

Money Awarded

The \$295 war garden prize money offered by the Oliver Typewriter company was awarded as follows by the judging committee of the State Council of Defense:

First prize, \$100—Divided between W. H. Weaver, 4234 West Division street; W. E. Babb, 4834 North Albany avenue.

Second prize, \$50—Divided between Mrs. Mina Berg, 4650 Montana street; Jacob J. Borchardt, 1720 Wallen avenue.

Third prize, \$25—William E. Nemitz, 7437 Vernon avenue.

Eleven prizes of \$10 each—Stanley Wilson, 7439 Princeton avenue; Mrs. Mary Crothers, 348 West Forty-ninth place; Eugene Bodmer, 4888 North Rockwell street; Charles Barnard, 443 Beethoven place; Dr. J. B. Butta, 6201 Nordland avenue; P. R. and N. Barnes, 6970 Northcote avenue; Charles Hengst, 7850 Murphy avenue; Mrs. E. M. Schwartz, 1516 Northwood street; C. W. Wright, 426 North Pine avenue; Paul F. Wagner, 9657 Avenue L; H. R. Frost, 1515 E. Fifty-fourth street.

Two prizes of \$5 each—Charles Niemund, 1744 Birchwood avenue, \$10; Edmund H. Berglund Jr., 6643 North Ashland avenue, \$5; Casimir Oleksynski, 1510 Evergreen avenue, \$5; Karl Tidrow, 4681 Lake Park street, \$5; Elyse Edding, 7818 North Lincoln street, \$5; Margaret, 1114 East Forty-sixth street; Olga Petersen and sister, 1821 South Cleveland avenue, each \$5; Edna and Sylvia White, 4245 West Thirty-first street, each \$5; Henry Peterson, 5601 North Crawford avenue, \$2.50; Hugo Lundgren, 5601 North Crawford avenue, \$2.50.

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Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

Carrot and Beet Marmalades.

Requests have come for a reprinting of the following recipes:

Beet marmalade with sirup—Pare and put through the coarse knife of the food grinder or cut in tiny dice one-half pound of beets, weighed after so prepared. Add to them a quarter teaspoon of salt and one cup of water and cook until soft. Wash one lemon, squeeze out the juice and seeds, and put the rest through the fine knife of the food chopper. Add to this latter the juice of the lemon and a little water and cook until tender. If the beets have already been cooked use the water in which they were cooked—carefully, of course, or no water will remain. The chopped lemon rind, juice, and water when cooked should be rather thick. Add to this the water from the cooked beets if it was not used earlier, one and one-half cups of sirup, and one-fourth cup of oil, and cook thirty minutes, or longer if necessary to make it of marmalade consistency.

Carrot and beet jam [one of the prize recipes]—Take equal weights of carrots and beets, wash and boil until soft. Beat, pass them through a coarse sieve and measure the puree. To each pint allow eight ounces of sugar and the juice of two lemons. Place in a preserving pan and stir for thirty minutes, then turn into jars.

Carrot pie with liberty pie crust [prize recipe]—Two cups of carrots boiled soft and mashed fine, one and one-half cups of sweet milk, two eggs well beaten, three tablespoons of corn sirup, one-half teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Mix ingredients together and bake with one crust in a moderate oven. Crust: One-half pint of oat flour, one-half pint of barley flour, two tablespoons of lard substitute, one-half teaspoon of salt sifted with flour, ice water. Chop in shortening with knife, drip the water into the flour, and work up with a knife until it forms a stiff dough.

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Carrot pie

Women in Wartime

DEATH NOTICES

YNE—Clara Spreyna, née Glerna

D. M., to Englewood Masonic
 20 Wentworth-47, Intermat at
 S. Member of Maple chapter 1
 S. For information all Mas
 O—Jane Estlin Ward, beloved
 of James R. Ward, and mother of
 James and R. Ward Jr., Sep
 tember, 1948 Edgemoor-11, Sep
 tember afternoon at 2 o'clock. Fro
 eveland.

ELER—William H. Wheeler, w
 of S., beloved husband of Nell
 M. Wheeler, father of Wayne
 and F. Wheeler, Saturday, Sept.
 2, 1948, 61st-st. and Indiana-st
 at 9:30.

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